this in order, he said, could be done for \$2,000 or less. This expenditure was called for by real estate owners in the vicinity, who had purchased the property as a speculation.

property as a speculation.

President Asten—After the owners have been taxed \$2,500,000 for the proposed improvements, don't you think something should be done!

Mr. Beers—They were willing to be taxed if the value of their property was enhanced.

President Asten—I know several property-owners who went to the Legislature and fought against the Riverside Park bill.

Park bill.

Mr. Beers—Some may have done so, but the majority favored the park. There is no need for a park there. THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

Mr. Beers then took up the Department of Chart ties and Correction and opposed the appropriation for new buildings. He declared that the number of inmates in the charitable institutions averaged about the same from year to year, and presented a table of figures from 1872 to 1882 inclusive.

Mayor Edson-If all your figures are no more corre-than these, they are all wrong. President Asten had read a communication showmg that the number of inmates in the various institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was in 1880, 10,147; 1881, 10,230; 1882, 10,470, and 1883, 11,161,

W. R. Stewart and Mrs. J. S. Lowell, of the State Board of Charities, urged that an appropriation be made sufficiently large to enable a farm to be pur chased on which to place the insane poor chased on which to place the insane poor now confined in the charitable institutions of this city. They said that two offers had been received. One was from William J. Weeks, of Yaphank, L. L. who has a tract of 3,000 acres, all susceptible of cultivation. He will sell 1,000 acres lying along the Long Island Railroad for \$25 an acre, or another lot of 1,000 acres lying east of the railroad for \$20 an acre, or the cultivation to \$255½ acres at Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island Sound. For this \$40,000 is asked.

Charities Commissioner Porter said that the only

Charities Commissioner Porter said that the only objection to the Yaphank tract was the cost of transportation of patients and freights over the Long Island Railroad. It would be more desirable to have the farm on the Sound. President Asten said the neighborhood of Yaphank was a healthy one, and well suited for the purpose intended.

President Estended.

purpose intended.
President Fairchild, of the State Charities
Aid Association, strongly advocated the system
of placing insane persons on tracts of land rather
than shutting them up in institutions.
Commissioner Brennan favored buying land up

Schmidt asked the Board to consider mir. Senulal asked the Board to consider favorably the appropriation for the Riverside Drive. The amount asked for, \$75,000, was not too much, he said. The property-owners had been heavily taxed for these inprovement; and it was only right that they should be carried forward. UNBALANCED BIDS DENOUNCED.

Dexter A. Hawkins spoke strongly against the system of unbalanced bids. He asserted that no awards should have been made on such bids, and said this has been affirmed by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals. A demonstratation of fraud vitiated all contracts. Where one-fourth of a cent per cubic yard was bid for rock excavation, and \$30 for curth, that was ample evidence of fraud.

Mr. Edson—I agree with you.

Mr. Hawkins—If the Mayor and this Board will set their faces against these unbalanced bids they can be prevented.

Mr. Hawkins spoke at length against cutting down the appropriation for the Department of Education, ending with the statement that although the Board of Education would not probably have expended the money wisely, still the amount asked for should have been allowed.

TAKEN TO TASK BY O. B. POTTER.

HE URGES THE INTRODUCTION OF A LILTLE COM-MON SENSE IN MR. THOMPSON'S DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Public Works Hubert O. Thomps Ion was present as one of the members of the Aque duct Commission at its meeting in THE TRIBUN lando B. Potter was also present. Before the meeting adjourned Mr. Potter made things so particularly warm for Mr. Thompson that the latter used the cover of one of his own reports to fan himself

The meeting was held to consider the construction and size of the proposed aqueduct, and also whether a terminus at Croton Dam or at Quaker Bridge would be the more feasible. Commissioners Edson Grant, Dowd, Spencer, Lane and Thompson were

size of the aqueduct. He said that it should be a least fifteen feet in diameter, so that in case of pes tilence the sewers of the city could be flushed with water and an adequate supply could be brought from the great reservoirs to meet every necessity. It considering the terminus of the aqueduct, Mr. Potter disapproved the building of the Quaker Bridge Dam, asserting that this would consume unlimited time and money, while to extend the aqueduct two miles further to the Croton Dam would avoid the faintest chance of leaving the city unprepared for any drouth which might occur. It was not a matter of expense in its most unportant aspect but of He was assured that the entire insurance capital invested in this city would not be sufficient to pay more than 5 per cent of the loss on a fire which should consume that portion of the city be low Fourteenth-st.

low Fourteenth-st.

Mr. Thompson.—Assuming that we decide to build the
two extra miles of aquaduct, would you get water
quicker than by the building of the Quaker Dam?.

Mr. Potter—Yes: that is the condition upon which I
advocate it. There is every judication that the dam would waste ten years in complation.

Mr. Thompson-What did Mr. Ripley, the contractor

i Mr. Thompson—What did Mr. Ripley, the contractor, Mr. Potter—That it would take four years, but there is no probability that it would be done any sooner than the other public works. The Broax River aqueduct was promised in two years—Mr. Thompson—Histrappting)—Ob, that's impossible. Mr. Potter—When was it begun!
Mr. Thompson—Some time before my term of office. Those contracts were let by my predecessor. I am assured that the works will be completed next September.
Mr. Potter—I do not recollect any work undertaken by the Department of Public Works that could not have been completed in half the time by a private contractor. It is most important that the city should have the contract of the water when the works are completed, as the health It is most important that the city should have the control of the water when the works are completed, as the health of the metropolis depends on the quality of its water. It may be necessary at times to dredge the reservoir, and the extension of the aqueduct is the only satisfactory way in which to do it. The advocacy of the erection of the flume to supply water is nonsensical, as the elevated woodwork would be likely to be overthrown by whirtwinds and many extraneous causes.

Mr. Thompson—Don't you think that skillful engineering might overcome that difficulty to the properties of your department should be based on common sense. It has taken \$275,000 to maintain the old aqueduct during the past year—

tyear— r. Thompson (interrupting)—Oh, no, Mr. Potter r. \$175,000 for its maintenance, and the remainder fo only \$175,000 for its manuscass.

repairs.

Mr. Potter-I don't believe that it would cost \$175,000 for. Potter-I don't believe that was not full of holes. If

to maintain an aqueduct that was not full of holes. If the fume is built it will have to hold the water of the old and also of the new aqueduct; and does any man presume to tell not that any wooden flume could be constructed to withistand that pressure of water?

Mr. Thompson—Suppose a fire broke out in the summer times.

Mr. Robinson Saparation of the control of the control of the control of the city. I have been opposed by the Department of Public Works from the outset, with some few notable exceptions, to prevent the destruction of the Forty-Becond-st, reservoir.

geomd-st. reservoir.

Mr. Thompson—You say what is wrong when you say—
Mr. Potter (interrupting)—I said with a few excoptions. When I applied to you, sir, you opposed me.
Mr. Thompson (pleadingly)—You know, Mr. Potter,
that I did not oppose you.
Mr. Potter—I know that you did.

Mayor Edson at this point interfered, saying that the discussion was becoming of a personal nature. Edmund Driggs, president of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, said that he was op posed to the erection of the Quaker Bridge Dam. and added that no city on the continent was so liable to a great fire as New-York. A. P. Man and E. S. Jaffray also opposed the building of the dam. Dexter A. Hawkins thought that twelve small reservoirs would be better than one great one, as they could be alternately cleaned.

THE EMMA BOND ASSAULT CASE.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Dec. 19 .- The court was occupied yesterday afternoon and this forenoon with dry ments over the admissibility of certain evidence. The ions were overruled, in a long opinion, this afternoon The defence then moved that Charles Masters, one of Miss Boud's scholars who was at the school-house on the afternoon of the crime, be placed on the stand by the prosecution, in order to give the defence an opportunity to cross-examine him. The prosecution declined to do this, and the argument of counsel was renewed.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

TALK IN THE SENATE ABOUT RULES. REPUBLICANS IN THE CLOAK ROOMS WHILE MESSRS.

BAYARD AND GARLAND SPEAK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The discussion in the Senate on the report of the Committee on Rules is likely to be protracted into January. Three days have been consumed so far in considering eight of the forty-one rules. Rule 1, which defines the power of the President pro tempore to appoint a Senator to the chair, will lead to another debate after the Committee of the Whole will report to the Senate. The Democrats seem intent on prolonging the discussion on this rule, for no other reason apparently than that it is the work of the majority. The question of Presidential succession, which enters into the dis-cussion of the rule, is a subject upon which Senators Bayard and Garland are always ready to enlarge The Republicans are so perverse as to look upon the rale merely as a matter of convenience to the

Senate as a body, while the Democratic side, under the leadership of Messrs, Bayard and Garland, pre-tend to see untold dangers in the adoption of the tend to see untold dangers in the adoption of the measure.

After having made to-day the discussion on Rule 2, relating to the election of officers, the occasion of an elaborate speech on Civil Service Reform, which drove the Republican Senators into the cloak rooms, and made the fortane of the restaurant keeper, Senator Bayard remarked that the other side proved their indifference to the adoption of the rules by their absence. Senator Garland spoke in the same vein, and observed that there were only six Republican Senators present. He declared they acted like the Dutch of New Amsterdam, who were satisfied to live under the laws of the Lord until they could find better ones. In great disgust he moved to pestpone consideration of the rules indefinitely. Senator Morrill objected. Mr. Hoat, who was in the chair, was unable to decide the viva voce vote. The yeas and mays were demanded, and pretty soon the guilty absentees were seen to slip in by the side doors with looks of astonishment in their faces that the speaking had finished. Mr. Garland's motion was defeated by a vote of 23 nays to 13 ayes.

Debate was resumed, and the Democratic orators were happy once more. The rule (No. 2) was finally disagreed to. The discussion of the remaining rules occupied the attention of the Senate during a large part of the afternoon.

REAL ESTATE AT THE CAPITAL.

ELIGIBLE SITES FOR RESIDENCES BEING QUIETLY BOUGHT UP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 19 .- One or two facts have ately directed attention to the real estate market in Washington. Last week Colonel John Hay bought a lot some eighty feet front in H-st, on the Corcoran block; and adjacent, lying between him and Mr. Corcoran's mansion, Henry Adams bought a lot of nearly the same dimensions. Both gentlemen will build immediately, and make Washington their winter home. At the same time the local papers have ransacked the Assessor's office to find and publish the list of large taxpayers. The discovery here made is valuable to those nursing the real estate "boom," for it reveals a large number of outside capitalists, who have quietly been possess ing themselves of the most eligible sites for resi dences in the northwest fashionable district. W. W. Coreoran naturally heads the list of tax-payers and pays on nearly a million ; next comes John B. and pays on nearly a million; next comes John B.
Alley, formerly a Representative from Massachusetts but now a resident, who pays on half that amount, as does George W. Riggs, the banker.
After him comes William B. Kibbey, paying on a quarter of a million, and soon after such familiar names to the country as Edwin D. Morgan, Samuel Hooper, John Sherman, Joseph B. Varnum, B. F. looper, John Sherman, Joseph B. Varnum, B. F. Butler and William Walter Phelps. General sutler is taxed \$110,000, Senator Sherman on \$0,000, Mr. Phelps on \$150,000, and Governor dorgan's estate on \$125,000, who have hereto-people of wealth and fashion, who have hereto-process a superior at tractions for winter residences.

reopic of wealth and fishion, who have hereto-ore found superior attractions for winter residences plants and o her European capitals, are daily seek-information, and in many cases purchasing lots, r leasing furnished houses with the purpose of making a more leisurely examination.

JUDGE KELLEY AND JUDGE NIXON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 19.-Several days ago Repre resentative Kelley, placed in the "petition box "of the House a petition which he had received by ail and which he did not find time to examine carefuliy. He has since discovered that the paper ealls for an investigation of the official conduct of John T. Nixon, United States District Judge of New-Jersey. Judge Kelley to-day wrote to Judge Nixon, explaining the oversight through which the petition was presented by him and expressing his regret that it had been done, although, he said, no

MINOR HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Dec. 19 .- In the House to-day. Mr. Potter spoke at some length in relation to the Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, offered a resolution which was confections, documents and papers in his possession re-Patrick O'Donnell by the British Government. The Speaker appointed Messes. Hoblitzell, of Maryland; Cabell of Virginia; Wilson, of West Virginia; Kasson, of Iowa and Long, of Massachusetts, as the incubers of the special committee on the Centennial anniversary of Washington's surrender of his commission as Communication

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The Senate in exentive session to-day confirmed the following nomina tions:—Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Levenue Albert M. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States; E. O Graves, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Jacob F. Waiter, Collector of Internal Revenue 19th District of F. Watter, Consector or informal revenue 17th District Pennsylvania; Richard Glibbs, of New-York, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Bodivia; Charles B. Trail, to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna; Theodore L. Poole, to be Pension Agent at Syracuse, N. Y.; Matthow R. Barr, of Eric, Penna., and Henry Ward, of Leadville, Col., to be Indian Inspectors; also a number of Indian agents and postmusters.

THE TARIFF ON WORKS OF ART.

Washington, Dec. 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Belmont, of New-York, presented a petition of American artists and art students now in Munich and Dusseldorf, begging a careful consideration by Congress of the lisadvantages of the present high tariff on the works of art, and entering a protest against the protective system art, and cutering a protest against the protective system, when applied to art. The petitioners regard the high tariff as a direct blow at the future of American art and artists, by causing the withdrawai of the means of study so generously offered by foreign neadenness, thereby leading to the externmention of thoroughly educated American artists. The high position of the American artist will be eventually lost, should the future art student be thrown upon his own unnited resources; and the teching of almost every American art student, at home and abroad, expressly declares that the abolition of all duty upon foreign art affords the most ample protection to the native artists.

TROUBLES AMONG THE CREEKS.

Washington, Dec., 19.—The following disatch from Agent Tufts at Muscogce, L. T., has been received at the Indian Bureau. "To-day the new Creek ceived at the Indian Eureau. "To-day the new Creek Council imagurated Ispaichlehe, Caief. Perryman, the present chief, refuses to cive way." Perryman was insu-gurated Chief on December 5, after the different factions of the Creaks had agreed to abde by the results of a pop-niar election, and it was believed that the serious trouble impending had been averted, but the dispatch of Acent Tafts is regarded at the Indian Bureau as indicative of further factional strite among the Creeks.

A DIRECT LINE TO SWEDEN.

Washington, Dec. 19 .- A dispatch from the Minister of the United States at Stockholm informs the Department of State that on April 24, 1884, direct steam communication between this country and Sweden will be opened and continued thereafter by monthly trips be-tween New-York and Gothenburg, under the auspices of the North German Lloyds. The same dispatch alludes to the large importation of wheat into Sweden, mostly from Denmark. The value of the Importation of wheat in 1882 exceeded \$2,000.000. 1882 exceeded \$2,000,000.

NEW SENATE BILLS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- Among the bills inreduced in the Senate to-day were the following: By Mr. Cullom-To provide for the acceptance by the United States of the Illinois and Michigan Canal from the

State of Illinois. By Mr. Fair-To provide for the sinking of artesian wells on lands of the United States in the State of

By Mr. Call-To regulate the sub-letting of mail con-

tracts.

By st. Ingalis—To establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia; also, to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of rairoad transportation; also, to promote the efficiency of the Army.

By Mr. Logan—To consolidate the Eurean of Military Justice and corps of Judges Advocate of the Army.

W. Herndon, Carey, Ohio; Dudley H. Beaman, Hiram, W. Herndon, Carey, Ohio; Dudley H. Beaman, Hiram, Ohio; Rush Reynolds, Covington, Ohio; David D. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio; Dwight Webb, Marysville, Ohio; William H. McCoy, Cadiz, Ohio; John T. Ogden, Wellington, Ohio; Samuel B. Piper, Barnesville, Ohio; Charles L. Kerr, Shelby, Ohio; Charles H. Barber, Kent, Ohio; John M. Dachiler, Franklin, Ohio; Bradford F. Holcomb, Jackson, Ohio; Samuel B. Price. Urbana, Ohio; F. W. Webster, Salem, Ohio; William E. Gilmore, Chillicothe, Ohio; Edward L. Husted, Norwalk, Ohio; Thomas D. McElwain, Washington C. H., Ohio; S. Brady Steece, Ironton, Ohio; David Betts, Fremont, Ohio; David D. Dunathan, Van-Wert, Ohio.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1883. ADOPTION OF THE NEW TIME.—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia at a meeting this morning agreed to report favorably the bill providing for the adoption of the mean time of the seventy-fifth meridian for the District

THE PROTEUS COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Proteus Court of Inquiry met to-day and examined Captain James W.
Powell, 6th Infantry, who acted as Chief Signal Officer
in General Hazen's absence in May and June, 1883.
Captain Clapp, late chief of the division of Arctic
observation in the Signal Office, will be examined tomorrow.

CHIEF CLERK OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.-The Attorney-General has appointed Cecil Clay, of West Virginia, chief elerk of the Department of Justice, vice James R. Young, of Pennsylvania, resigned. The appointment takes effect from to-day. Mr. Clay's promotion leaves a vacancy in the office of bookkeeper, which will be filled by designation by the Civil Service Commission.

AN APPLICATION TO PROSECUTE.—Colonel Boudinot today appeared a grifting application, to District Attorney.

to day presented a written application to District-Attorney Corkhill asking him to prosecute William A Phillips, of Kansas, charged by Boudinot with violating the Revised Statutes in making contracts and receiving money from the Indians. The names of six witnesses, including Secretary Teller and Commissioner Price, were furnished to the District Attorner.

OBITUARY.

to the District Attorney.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH WOOD. The funeral of O. E. Wood will be held this orning at 10 o'clock in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wood was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1811. He was a son of the late Judge Joseph Wood, and a grandson of Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, by appointment of Fresident Washington. He came to this city lifty years ago, to become a clerk in the dry goods house of Starr & Howman. In 1836 se became a member of the firm of Starr, Wood & Starr, he became a member of the firm of Starr, wood & Starr, and eight years later formed the firm of Baldwin, Willard & Wood. He retired from business in 1861, and since then he has been a negotiator of securities. When the Home Insurance Company was organized, in 1803, Mr. Wood was interested in its formation, and he has been chairman was interested in its formation, and he has been chair man of one of the standing committees since that time. Mr. Wood was an officer of the Erick Church for many the Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) in Union Square. Of late years he has been an elder in the Madison Square. Presbyterian Church. He died on Tuesday of heart disease, at West-port, Conn. Mrs. Wood and a daughter survive him.

JOHN F. TRIPPE.

John F. Trippe died at his home in Montclair, New-Jersey, Tuesday, in Lis eighty-second year. He was born in Maryland and came to New-York in 1820 He was a member of the firm of J. & J. F. Trippe, doing ousiness at No. 92 Maiden-lane from 1830 to 1855, one of the first wholesale drug houses of New-York. Subsequently the firm became John F. Trippe & Co., removing to Warren-st. Mr. Trippe retired from business in 1860. For the last eight fears he has lived in Montelair. He will be buried from the Presbyterian Church of that

A CONSULAR REPORT ON COMMERCE. Washington, Dec. 19,--With respect to

American shipping in the ports of the Argentine Republic, E. L. Baker, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, reorts: "It is evident that our merchant vessels, which up to a few years ago also monopolized the carrying rade to and from the United States and this country, ions. Every year the number of American sailing vessels in the Argentine trade grows less. A very large pro ortion of the cargoes from the United States now reaches ere in foreign bottoms; and the same with greater emphasis may be said of the cargoes leaving here for home ports. Shippers find that they can charter a low class of foreign sailing vessels for hung sums at rates very far helow what A I American wessels can afford to take; and as American underwriters make no objection to taking risks on cargoes carried by unseaworthy bulks even though every year they have to pay dearly for damaged merchandise, and sometimes for cargoes and ships wheeked by unscrupulous captuins on purpose, of course the low class of vessels have no frouble in securing the ion's share of the carrying trade.

ELIJAH STANSBURY.

Baltimore, Dec. 19.-Elijah Stansbury, for many years a promittent member of the Association of Old Detenders, died at his home in this city this morning. twenty-one he volunteered in the War of 1812, and took

THOMAS D ANDERSON D D

Boston, Dec. 19, .- Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., poster of the South Raptist Church, died to-day. He

ARREST OF A SALVATION ARMY OFFICER.

Rahway, Dec. 19.-Major Moore, of the Salvation Army, was arrested last night by a detective from New Brunswick upon the complaint of Mr. Nethewood, a member of the Fifth Corps of the Salvation Army of New Jersey. The arrest was made at the Salvation Army Bar racias, after a "bunquet and presentation of colors," and just as Major Moore was about to begin an "all-night prayer-meeting." The charge against blur is that of emexzling \$600 which was raised by citizens of New-Brunswick and given to the Salvationists for the purpose of erecting a building in which to hold their meetings. Moore was recently arrested in New-Brunswick opon this charge, at upon promising to erect the building he was released from arrest. Later he sent a taunting message to the

his appearance on Friday.

When the Arny was paradine through the city, boys pelted the ranks with snowbolls, and there were many inquiries for stale eggs, which would surely have been used could they have been found. When the "colors" were presented, the flag of England was conspicuously displayed and spoken of, while the American banner was recated as though it did not exist. This has caused much indignation, and fear of prosecution alone prevented Major Moore from being roughly handled.

A RICH DISPLAY OF JEWELS.

The rain was pouring down in torrents the other night, but nevertheless there was a large crowd gathered in Fifth-ave, around the window of Howard & Co., Jewelers. Separated from the eager gazers by only a fraction of an inch of plate glass was a fortune, or what represented a fortune. "There are at least \$250,000 worth of lewels in that window," a young man was saying who had ust stepped out of the store to speak to an acquaintance. Those large rubles in the centre are a couple of the most valuable stones in New-York and are worth some \$75,000. It is rare nowadays to get rubies of that size and rarer still to get them of such a color and so well matched. They are of the true pigeon's blood color, so beloved of connoisseurs. Below them is a necklace formed of old mine diamonds, worth about the same amount." What is that spider made of I" asked his friend. The

insect pointed out was of large size and gave a perfect blaze of coruscating light, and its body seemed bine every shade of red and yellow from blood-red to

"The hind part of the body," said the other, " is an range diamond, the head a deep ruby and the legs and entenne are of small white diamonds. Those pearls you see" continued he, " are of great value also, that beautifully matched neckiace being worth many thousands of dollars. That black pearl is also rare and its mate is of a By str. Ingalis—To establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia; also, to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of railroad transportation; also, to promote the efficiency of the Army.

By Mr. Logan—To consolidate the Eurean of Military Justice and corps of Judges Advocate of the Army.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations as postmasters: John A. Gopsili, Jersey City; Jaims W. Knowlton, Bridgeport, Conn.; Albert C. Greene, Greenville, Conn.; Mrs. Julia G. Donafin, Hicksville, Onlo; James

doilars. That black pearl is also rare and its mate is of a peculiar dead whiteness rarely found. Pearls a pearls a pearly decreasing the Army.

doilars. That black pearl is also rare and its mate is of a peculiar dead whiteness rarely found. Pearls are becoming more fashionable and at the same time scarcer than heretofore. The old race of divers has passed away and he new men will not run such risks as their forestian the new men will not run such risks as their forestian the new men will not run such risks as their forestian, and then evel display: bracelate formed of huge diamonds and rubies see so as to show me gold to speak of; match less stones at a rings and also relying on their size and beauty alone to attract alteration; shall be stones set as size, and also relying on their size and beauty alone to attract alteration; shall be stones set as rings and also relying on their size and beauty alone to attract alteration; shall be set as rings and also relying on their size and beauty alone to attract alteration; shall be set as rings and also relying on their size and beauty alone to attract alteration; shall be set as rings and also relying on their size and beauty alone to attract alteration; shall be actracted to point out the varied beauties of fathers. The old race of divers has passed away and the new with not run such is actract of them the same time which them the same time for them the pea

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE RENEWED MCHENRY CONTROVERSY. WHAT PRESIDENT JEWETT SAYS OF THE ATTACKS

ON ERIE. Hugh J. Jewett, president of the New-York, ake Eric and Western Railroad Company, was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday for a statement of the Erie's side in the litigation renewed in Ohio by James McHenry of the annuiling of the lease of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Jewett was found in the parlor of his house, in Madison-ave., and his ruddy face, bright eyes and clear voice lent support to the testimony of his friends that he had returned from his Southern trip greatly benefited in health.

"The Erie has no side to this question," said Mr. Jewett. 'In 1881 there was a controversy between the New-York Central and the Erie with regard to the control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianopolis Rail road. At that time the gentleman who was president of that road was also president of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it was during that controversy that the election of directors of the last-named company for the ensuing year was had. The Eric Company insisted on a change in that Board of Directors, so that it could be in-dependent in its management of the Cleveland Company. One of the voting trustees, under the reoganization scheme of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, was in this country at the time with authority from the board of voting trustees to cast their vote, and it was understood that he would vote in favor of change. It was at that time that McHenry,

understood that he would vote in favor of the change. It was at that time that McHenry, or some one in his behalf (he was not in this country at the time), applied to the Court to enjoin Mr. Bates from voting at that election, claiming that the reorganization scheme was void, and that the stock of the old Athantic and Great Western had the right to be voted. The Court denied the application. That is the case in which McHenry is now giving testimony in Cleveland. The same questions are presented in his application or petition now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for that district to set aside the New-York, Pannsylvania and Ohio lease to the Erle, claiming that the reorganized company is not a lawfully existing company, and that it never conformed to the law in the reorganization, together with divers other allegations of fraud, etc.

"That is the ground on which he seeks to avoid the lease. He makes divers charses, all against the good faith of the managers, both of the lessor and the lessee company—the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Erie. He can afford to make any and all the charges he pleases to make, provided he is not personally called on to swear to them. He has had his petition verified by his counsel; of course they are under professional obligations to believe simost anything he says. One of the efforts now will be made, as a consequence of his visit to this country, to have him verify his own petition, which I don't think he will have the temerity to do. In his testimony, so far as I have noticed the reports of it in the public prints, and in his petition he recharges in every shape and form that can be imagined all the complaints heretofore made against the Erie for not bankrupting itself for his accommodation, and every claim that he has set up has been passed upon by an English Counts, from the referre up to the House of Lords. In every instance the decision has been against him.

"Hut from his interviewa," Mr. Jewett went on, "I discover that he makes the same comulaints a

and by the English Courts, from the referee up to the House of Lords. In every instance the decision has been against him.

"But from his interviews," Mr. Jewett went on, "I discover that he makes the same complaints and charges with the same andacity as he did originally, when he was seeking by threats to make the Eric Company submit to his dictation, regardless of all the proofs he has presented to the courts of his own country, and their invariable rejection of every claim he has made. I have no doubt that he is still weak enough to believe that, by his persistence in his line of denunciation, threats as to what he will do, and his continued annoyance, he will secure a concession Judged against him, with the hope thereby of securin peace and avoiding annoyance. He will learn, however as he ought to have learned in the past, that he will use questionably fail in any attempt of that kind. The juddents will be executed to the extent that he is able to pithem. He has substantially succeeded in getting a populement of his bankruptcy proceedings to June next, he had been wise and deported himself, as an honest at ruthful man ought to deport himself, he might have avoided further serious trouble in these proceedings. Be he is like many men, who, when they are detected and deated in their attempts by indecent and improper mean to secure undue advantages, become mad and rush on their own ruin. I think this is the condition of McHenr The relations of the parties are about as stated.

MR. VILLARD'S RESIGNATION. OME REPORTED LOSERS BY THE DECLINE IS NORTHERN PACIFIC.

St. PAUL, Dec. 19 .- A high former official of the Northern Pacific, who spent three weeks in New-York last October, visited the general offices daily, is on erms of intimacy with a majority of the directors of the

that he lost everything he had by the decline of the never recovered from his mortification at being dis-placed as president of the road by Villard,

secretary i but lately secretary of Mr. Oukes,
Mr. Oukes is also a heavy lower through the stock

nervous about his position last October, believing that he would accompany Villard into the outer world. How

D. postor of the South Raptist Church, died to-day. He was born in Philadelphia in 1819, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and has filled pastorates in Salem, Roxbury, Boston and New-York city, and has been connected during his whole ministry with the American Baptist Missionary Society. He was at one lime president at Rattaers Fernale College, New-York, and was trustee of the Wilson University and of the Newton Theological fustimate.

CHARLES V. PAUL.

SARATOGA, Dec. 10.—Charles F. Paul, of The Davig Saratogian, who died yesterday, was one of the Argonants of 49. He was one of the connected that file is not a man of detail. He has a broad ratso and is a daring and successful financier but of the San Francisco Firagone, the first afternoon paper issued on the Pacific coast. Mr. Paul was a native of Strasburg, Germany, and came to America when three years of age with his parents.

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. STORK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19—The Rev. Charles A. Stork, D. D., Preddent of and Frofessor of Theology in the Lutheran Seminary at Geitysburg, died in this edity on Monday. Two years ago he was pastor of St. Mark's Latheran Charch, Baltimore.

ARLEST OF A SALVATION ARMY OFFICER.

ARLEST OF A SALVATION ARMY OFFICER.

The many more of the present Northern Pacific and succession from the Facility on the Villard's succession one pretends to full the vy literally succession one pretends to fullings will be Villard's successor or not is a question fiscilly to be speedily decided.

Villard's resignation was decided on last October, Diezel, Morgan & Co., of Philadelphia, are and were uninted in the same that they must find a sengegout, and he was closes. Frank two found with its placing in bitch alaried his how-seness of management and also with his placing in bitch alaried his low-seness of management and also with his placing in bitch alaried his low-seness of management and also with his placing in bitch alaried his low-seness of management and also with his placing in bitch alaried his low-seness of terrison was engineered by Drexel, Morgan & Co. hey were "bears" for the time, but started a downward she they could not check and in intring. Villard they so hart their own presperity far more than they be-

EROKERS \$2 UNDER REGULAR RATES.

The ticket-brokers appear to be pleased at nenew order of Assistant Commissioner Fierson reducing Northwestern passenger rates \$4 from the schedule the rates to Omorea, Council Bluffs and Kansas City, but to other important points beyond those places. The brokers have been compelled, when they sold a ticket to Lincoln, Nebraska, for instance, to give the passenger a prepaid order for the fare from Omaha to Lincoln. Under new trunk line instructions they can sell a through out bothering about the detail arrangements required when prepaid orders for part of the through route are re The brokers claim that the new trunk line order will only tend to increase their business, There was no radical change in passenger rates yester.

day. The brokers are selling tickets \$2 below the reducday. The brokers are selling tickets \$2 below the reduced rate of the pool roads. For instance; The hedule
rate from New York to Omaha is \$33.80 and \$33.30 by
the differential rate route; the regular offices sell tickets
new at \$39.40 and \$29.30; the outside offices sell by the
same respective routes at \$28.40 and \$27.30. The extrems schedule rates from New York to Kansas City are
\$32.40 and \$30.90; the regular office rates now are \$28.40
and \$26.90; the scalpers sell tickets to the same pripartional reduction below the lowest rates of the trunk lines
to points beyond Omaha, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St.
Joseph and Alchison. Tekets to St. Louis may be obtained from the scalpers at \$20.25 against \$22.25, the
lowest differential rate by the trunk lines. Negotiations
are pending, it is stated, between the trunk lines and the
lowa roads which may soon put a new phase on the present contest more satisfactory to the pool roads.

A NEW-YORK CENTRAL IMPROVEMENT. Arrangements are being made by the New-

York Central Railroad Company for connecting all of its ticket offices by telephone with the central office at the Grand Central Depot. As fast as the telephone company can make its connections, they are being put in. By the adoption of this measure passengers will be able to seeme drawing-room or sleeping-car accommodations directly at any office of the company throughout the city.

CONFERRING OVER RATE QUESTIONS. A conference was held yesterday between

e committee of Chicago rathroads and the Trunk Line Executive Committee in regard to the execution of the various pool agreements for the unintenance of freight rates. The usual representatives of the roads were pres cont, but William Stewart represented the Pennsylvania Company, in place of John McCullough, and John Newell, president of the Lake Shore, appeared for President Led-yard of the Michigan Central. The work of the confer-cuce was not completed, and another meeting will be held to-day.

OPENING THE CANTILEVER LEY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 19,-To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, the formal opening ceremonies of the new cantilever bridge, over Niagara River, will occur, for which over two thousand invitations have been issued Two hundred wen have been hard at work since Monday

filionnaires, guests of the New-York Central, will arrive from New-York at about 10 o'clock, and another of sleep ers over the Michigan Central from Chicago will arrive a about the same time. A large number of excursion trains will carry people from places near by, and three bands of music have been engaged to add to the general," hurrah." The bridge will be tested by a train of six heavy locomotives. After the two special trains with guests have passed over, the banquet at the Monteagle Hotel, following the test, will close the celebration.

sleepers and Superintendent Toucey's private car passed through here to-night on the Hudson River Railroad, en route to Buffalo. Sixty-five engineers, of the American Saciety of Civil Engineers, were on board, enrioute to the opening of the leantilever bridge at Nigara Falls. They are guests of Superintendent Toucey, and return to-mor-row.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 19 .- At the annual eeting of the Virginia Midland Railway to-day President Barbour's report showed an increase in the gross carnings from freight, passenger and express traffic of \$200,967, and a decrease in the receipts of from mail and miscellaneous sources \$28,683. The business for the year ended September 30, 1883, was sufficient for the payment of the operating expenses, the interest on the funded debt of the company, first to sixth series bonds inclusive, the rentals of the Charlottesville and Kapidan and Franklin and Pittsylvania roads, the payment of the January, 1883, interest on the income bonds which was paid in April, to devote \$119,908 to bends which was paid in April, to devote \$119,908 to necessary construction and equipment and to leave a balance of \$101,743, which will enable the company on the first day of January next to pay the interest on its income bonds due July 1, 1883, John G. Barbour was elected president, and George S. Scott, George F. Baker, Calvin F. Brice, W. P. Ciyde, John McAnerney, George Farsons, A. D. Shepard and J. A. Garland, of New-York, A. J. Capron of Baltimore, and R. A. Cochill, C. M. Blackford, W. H. Payne, J. T. Lovell, A. S. Butord, James Bryan and C. G. Holland, of Virginia, directors.

MAINE CENTRAL ELECTIONS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 19 .- At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Maine Central Railroad to-day, the umber of directors was fixed at 13. Mr. Wilson stated that it was an open secret that one director each from Brunswick, Bangor and Boston were to be supplanted, because they are supposed to be against the Eastern lease and in order that there should be a majority of the direc and in order that there should be a majority of the direc-tors in favor of such lease. There were 32,649 shares voted, represented by 139 stockholders, and the follow-ing directors were declared elected: Abner Coburn, Skowbegan; Darins Alden, Augusta; William G. Davis, George E. B. Jackson, Horatio N. Jose, Portland; Arthur Sewell, Thomas W. Hyde, Bath; G. S. Morrison, New-York; Willard B. Phillips, William B. Bacon, Samuel C. Lawrence, Richard Olney, Boston; Frank Jones, Portsmouth. The directors will meet next Wednesday, when it is conceded that President Jackson and General Manager Tucker will be re-elected.

BUSINESS OF THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD. NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 19.—The directors of he New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Rallroad Com. pany submit the following report of the business of the company for the year ending September 30, 1883;

Income from transportation of passengers, \$3,749, 472.74; freight, \$2,501,623.41; mall, \$149,256.73; express, \$227,620.51; extra baggage, \$22,575.60; rents-\$78,825.42; total, \$6,729,374.41; operating expenses, \$4,659,440.57. THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.-Isaac and Leopold Seligman, of London, and Jesse and James Seligman, of New-York, have brought suit in the United States Circult Court here against the St. Louis and San Froncisco Raffroad Company and William Wilson, its local financial agent, to restrain the sale of \$222,500 worth of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company's stock, recently levied upon by Wilson to satisfy a judgment of \$75,000 which he lately obtained against the Seligmans, in connection with the construction of a section of railroad which new forms a part of the St. Louis and San Francisco line, in the western part of this State.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.-In the suit of James McHenry against the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and Eric railroad companies to-day nothing new of general interest was developed. Much time was occupied in strife between counsel and in references to the previ-ous depositions, letters and testimony.

St. Albans, Dec. 19.-Before Chancellor Royce today, a petition for the dismissal of the Langdon suits and the discharge of the receivership of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada roads was postponed to Innuary 17. B. F. Fifield, for the Central Vermont road, which for an order of the Court confirming the mortgage circu by the new consolidated railroad company to the amount of \$7,000,000, and decision was reserved.

Minneapolis was fixed at 17 cents on wheat and 15 cents on even yesterday, being a drop of five cents. Ciscinnari, Dec. 19.—The Akron Common Picas Court granted the request of Receiver Walker, of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Endread, to lease its track from

the Newcastle and Northern Bailroad Company to-day appeared in court to make final argument in the injunc-tion proceedings. The Court modified the preliminary injunction already granted, restraining the directors from holding a meeting at Newcastle to-morrow, so that the contemplated meeting could be held but no business be

FINE HOLIDAY DISPLAY IN SIXTH-AVE.

The holiday display in H. O'Neill & Co.'s store at Sixth-ave. and Twentieth-st., comprises a variety of handsome Vienna goods. Hungarian and Japan ese pottecies, fine Swiss carvings, bronzes, besten and polished brass, plush albums, mirrors, and fancy articles. Vasca and mantel and cabinet pieces are thown in Hungarian and Japanese ware decorated in a vactety of rich colors, with long-necked bottles and other places in sea blue and dark solid colors. The Burbotine ware painted in effective designs, and specimens of faterore ware decorated in Limoges style, are among the fine pot teries. The display of Swiss carvings is especially beau-tiful and comprises a great variety of articles. A library set shows the head jof a St. Bernard dog carefully cut in wood, whose mouth opens to disclose the inkstand, while pen and dalatily cut paper knife. Smokers' sets and tobacco boxes are shown in polished brass, and carved wood. Little Pompadour slippers with high French neels are carved from Swiss wood for catchails. Tites in Humarian ware are effectively decorated with chryson-themmus, corn flowers and other designs in conventional patterns. Fine wail-clocks in brass are shown at \$8.50 and upward. Pinsh albums, of which this house is making a specialty, are shown in plush in the crimsons, robins' erg blues and cardinal, mounted with metal, at \$1.80 and upward. Albums of alligator leather are also mounted with poished metal. A hand-some fire-screen of translucent glass is decorated with natural ferns and fail leaves pressed between two layers of glass, while a brilliant crimson and black butterfly of a species often seen among saturns foliage appears to hover near.

Work baskets—always a useful present for a house-keeper—are shown in fine-willow-ware lined with crimson sain at 85 cents cach. Counters piled with slik bandkerchiefs, embroidered in plush, toilet cases and many other novelties are displayed on the trst floor. The doil counter embraces all styles of doils from fine Prench bisque to strong indestructible doils. There are doils that talk, that shu, that seem to glance up coquettishly, and every variety of doil which incentous French toy-makers manufacture to depth of the translature. Hungarian ware are effectively decorated with chrysan-themiums, corn flowers and other designs in conventional

FIRE-PLACES, TILES AND ANDIRONS.

The display of fire-places, grates, fire-screens, iles, andirons, and bric-a-brac, in the store of J. S. onover & Co., No. 30 West Twenty-third-st, is most extensive. In the window is set a large tile fire-place surounded by various articles in brass, and lighted by a gas log set on the andirons. Within, the walls are lined by log set on the androns. Within, the walls are lined by fire-places in great variety of patterns, ranging in value from \$50 to \$2,500. The grates, of which an unusually large stock is on hand, are all designed from Conocer patterns. So great has been the demand for tiles that it has been impossible to meet it all at once. The imported tiles the firm has been obliged to place in a storebouse in Thirteenth-ave, to be drawn upon at need, while there is constant pressure in designing manufactured tiles. Mosales are coming into larger favor, and consistint a considerable part of the tile work. With the exception of the English hob-grates, most of the goods are of home manufacture.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

A State Immigration office to point out the advantages of North Carolina as a home for immigrants has been opened at No. 691 Broadway. Tilman R. Gaines is the been opened at 80. 69/18/coalway. Thinau R. Gaines is the manager. Circulars have been issued announcing that farms for 500,000 families, at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, can be had in North Carolina. The average summer temperature for the whole State is 75°; and the average in winter is 43°. The timber interest is of great variety and value. Mechanics, farmers and fruit growers are specially invited to visit the State.

PROPERTY VALUES INCREASED.

Boston, Dec. 18.—The twenty-third annual abstract of polls, property, etc., of Massachusetts, for the year 1883, which is based upon the valuations made on May 1 of this year, shows an increase in the total valuation of the property in the commonwealth to \$4.731. 297,051, or \$47,083,638 over that of 1882. Of the cities, 20 have increased their valuation, and of the towns 215. One city and 110 towns have been lessened in valuation. Of the increase, \$36,586,927 come from real estate in 21 cities and 239 towns. The sum of \$1,496,711, that of the Two hundred seen have been hard at work since Monday morning removing false work and debris, and putting finishing touches on the structure. A special train of 1984; that for 1882 was 482, 844.

DI CESNOLA'S TESTIMONY.

FACTS ELICITED BY CROSS-EXAMINATION. ALL THE STATUES INVESTIGATED AFTER MR. FEU"

ARDENT'S CHARGES. The Feu ardent-di Cesnola case was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The crossexamination of General di Cesnola was proceeded with by Mr. Bangs, a The testimony was substantially as

follows:

by Mr. Bangs. The testimony was substantially as follows:

I have examined all the statues in the collection since the charges have been made. I could detect where fractures mave been repaired by proper inspection, and before a sponge was applied. I have seen the head of No. 213 a lighter color than it is. I am not a business man, notwithstanding the facts that the administration of the Museum is in my hands and that I wrote the contract that apecified the terms of the sale to the Museum. A very similar wash to the one used at the Musoum. A very similar wash to the one used at the Motropolitan Museum of Art for the treatment of fractures is used at the Louvre. I knew that the statues thus treated had been broken because I saw them broken in Cyprus. Cecealde found them. The director of the Louvre pointed out to ne where the wash had been used. One of the statues was that of a woman with bracelets. Mr. Story, the sculptor, tested the incrustation on the female shown in court. He did it in London in 1872. He said nothing about its being paint. I do not know that they had paint in Cyrus. The collar on the statue of a dog is simply a tint, or color. I take paint to be a mixture of oil, lead and coloring matter.

I discovered that Gellen's work remained in ten or afteen pieces in the Park building after the plaintiff's charges. He did not specify one of them, but his charges prompted the investigation on my part which resulted in their discovery. I am much obliged to him. In accordance with the order of the trustees those pieces have never been touched. In writing of my business relations with the plaintiff and introducing the story in my report to the executive committee, I was following the advice of Messrs. Gordon and Prime, who counselled me to tell everything that I knew. I was simply defending myself. I gave the manuscript of my report to the livestigating committee to Mr. Prime. I did not have it printed and did not pay for having it printed. I had nothing to do with the appointments. I had irfendly relations

vas a round head. The witness said it was, but it be longed to a wall statue. One of the jurors suggested that

clear of the surface on which the object was laid.

After recess, Mr. Bangs read a letter from General di Cesnols to the clear Fenandent which has already been put in evidence, and which was written to deny a newspaper statement that the writer had accused the firm of Rollin and Fenandent of purloining a vase from the Cesnola newspaper statement that the writer had accused the firm of Rollin and Fenandent of purloining a vase from the Cesnola clonitied a lotter in The Times of March 23, 1881, as containing the statement that he corrected. This letter quoted from an interview with a reporter printed on March 11, 1881. The conversation with the reporter constitutes the fourth cause of action as set forth in the pleudings in the present case. The publication of the conversation is taken as the fifth cause of action. Mr. Bangs wished to prove publication on the above showing. The Court said that the plaintiffs had rested their case without a scintilla of evidence in support of the fourth and fifth counts, and that the present offer was incompetent. However, a further hearing would be accorded, if it was desired. The statuette of Venus, was brought into court again this, thue in a pail of water, where it had been immersed during the previous twenty-four bours. Mr. Bangs fished it out and stood with dripping fingers while the jury examined the bathed object.

The fracture at the ankles had not been affected. When

ject.

The fracture at the ankles had not been affected. When the statue of Aphrodite and Eros was again wheeled into place before the jury, General di Cesnola said that it was monolithic, that it was not "one of the most patched up of the collection," and Mr. Bangs might apply any test he saw fit. He might saw the statue into pieces. The Witness—I examined the statue of the priest at the request of my counsel, about two The Witness—I examined the statue of the priest at the request of my counsel, about two months ago, and I found that the hand and patera were separate and had been attached to the statue. When I said that the piece was a part of the solid statue in 1881, I firmly believed that it was so. I never knew of the existence of the Museum album of accepted negatives before March 14, 1881. After I had examined it to find the photograph in card No. 1, I sent to Mr. Pach for negatives, which the Museum had not accepted. I learned that Henkel and Alley had been ransacking my papers, from what other Museum employes told me after they were discharged. No. 32 is monolithic, certainly, and the draping and carving do not illustrate different periods of art. It would be absolutely impossible for modern workers in stone to reproduce successfully the ancient surface on cypriote stone. A microscopist would be able to detect instantly the difference between a modern and an ancient surface.

The case goes on to-day. MRS. DE MELI'S SUIT FOR SEPARATION.

HER FLIGHT TO AVOID IMPRISONMENT AS A LUNA TIC-THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The examination of Mrs. Florence M. De Mell, in her suit for separation from her husband, Henry A. De Meli, was continued yesterday before Justice Rumsey in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The court room was filled with speciators. Mrs. De Meli was accompanied by her two brothers; her uncle and mt, William B. Draper and wife, of Flushing; and her ousdus, Robort S. Bowne and wife. She gave her testimony in the same quiet, self-possessed manner as on Tuesday, as follows:

Tuesday, as follows:

While at Franzenshad I wrote once or twice a week to my husband, who was at Alexandershad, and received answers, which I have destroyed. (Mrs. De Mell's letters were here placed in evidence.) When I was at Alexandershad, before my return to Dresden, Mr. De Mell's mother and sister interfered with me regarding my boy, and Mr. De Mell sided with them. He was violent; his taste changed to liquors and cordials. I feared no violence until after we moved into the Strave-strasse in Dresden, on October I. There Mr. De Mell once took me by the arm, thrust me into the hall and slammed the door. He said that the time had come when, if I did not treat the clittleren as he desired, he would take them from me; and that I was unfit to take charge of them or the

by the arm, thrust me into the hall and shammed the door. He said that the fime had come when, if I did not treat the children as he desired, he would take them from me; and that I was unfit to take charge of them or the household. He took my household keys and interfered in the kilonen. I had a serious interview with old Mes. Pe Mell in the street. She tapped her head frequently and said that she and her son would provide a proper home for me. I asked what she meant, and she answered that I would soon know, and that all Dresden know it. She told me that I was a penniless beggar and that everyting I had came from her.

I went home and told Mr. De Mell that his mother had publicly insulted me, and that I could not stand it longer. He said that his mother was probably right, and that he considered me not far from erazy. He and his mother talked of sending me to an insune asylum. That high Dr. Zampe, an old physician of the family, visited us, and he was mysteriously called into my insistand's room. Half an hour later I was sent for. I asked what it all 'meant." How do you feet 'to night't' Dr. Zampe asked me. I said that I was somewhat excited from the turnoid of the day. He felt of my bend and said, "Head-ache." He seemed peculiar and I looked at my husbond for an explanation. He turned his head away and the conviction flashed upon me that they were trying to find that I was meane. I appealed to the doctor and told kin of the occurrence of the affectnoon.

Mr. De Mell and I had been in the habit of going to his mother's house. On the next day I refused to go, and he said that it was probably just as well, as see was going to the occurrence of the affectnoon.

Mr. De Mell and I had been in the habit of going to his mother's house. On the next day I refused to go, and he said that it was probably just as well, as see was going to send me thore. Mr. De Mell and that he understood that Mr. De Mell was going to send me thore. Mr. De Mell and that he understood that Mr. De Mell was been to be now to the home. I have n

After recess Mr. Parsons read some of the letters written by Mrs. De Meli to her husband at Alexandersoad. They began, " My dear husband," and ended with, "Your affectionate wife." Mr. McClure then began the cross-examination. In answer to his questions Mrs. De

Meil said:

The question of my being a penniless bride was not offensively discussed by the defendant before our marriage. He told me that his motier's objection to the marriage was due to the fact that I did not have money. He said after the marriage that my parents had not carried out their promise to give me a certain sun yearly. That it was not carried out, Mr. De Mell said he thought was mean. He reterred to this down to the years end.

very end.
Mr. McClure-Give the most severe language he ever

he thought was mean.

Mr. McClure—Give the most severe language he ever used on this point.

Mrs. De Mell—He said that any other man would enforce the conditions entered into by my parents. I had a one-third share in the become from my mother's estate. That was in 1875. In 1882 the property was sold and the proceeds divided between my two brothers and my self. My share was about \$3,000, and I received it in December, 1882, when I was in this country.

Mr. McClare—In the seventh paragraph of your compiant you swore that you had no property.

Mrs. De Mell—I had none then—in March, 1882. I conveyed my property to my brother. My mother died in 1874, and my husband then insisted that I should take my share. I had possession of my property only one month, in January, 1883.

Mr. McClure—You swore that you had been wholly dependent on him. Is that true I

Mrs. De Mell—It is. My brothers wrote to me regarding my property after my father's death in 1878. They used my money as I directed. This was with my musband's consent. Mr. De Mell never revoked his consent. I received a small moome from property in Philadelphia up to 1880. My father was not well off, and I agreed with my brothers that my father's hould have the income. My husband consented to this.

Mr. McClure—Did you strike Mr. De Mell at the Clarendon with a brush when he declined to allow you to go to dunner with your hat on I

Mrs. De Mell—Does he say that I did that I

Mrs. De Mell—Over he my my hat I did that I

Mrs. De Mell—Over he my my hat I did that I

Mrs. De Mell—Over he my my hat I did that I

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Mrs. De Mell—Over he my my hat I did that I

Mrs. De Mell—Over he my my hat I did that I

Mrs. De Mell—Over he was not well off, and I agreed with my husband did my mother. She did not visit my round daily. My father and mother had rooms opposite ours